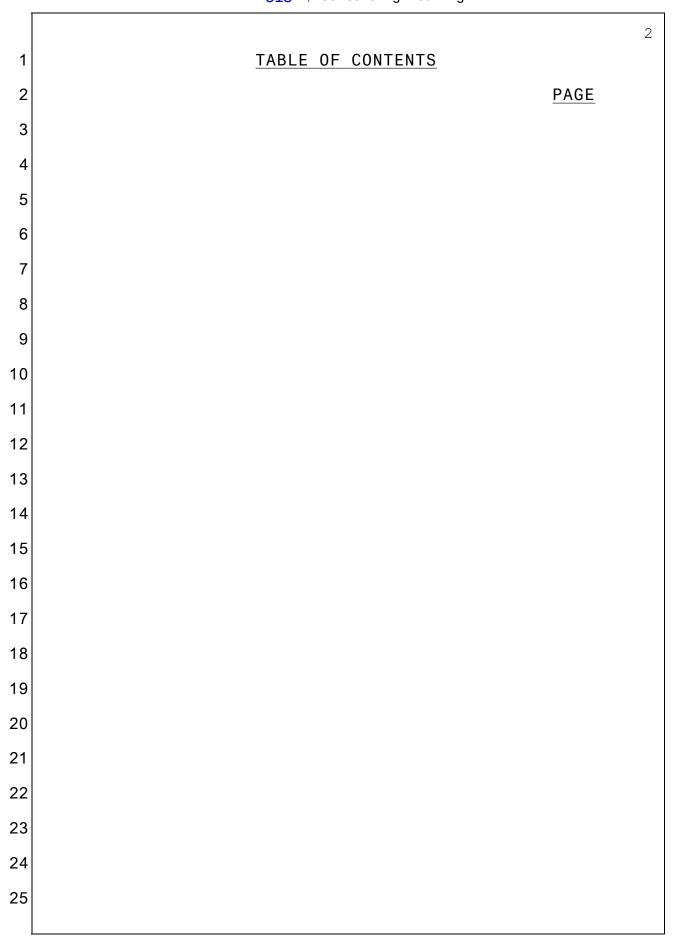
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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
2	EASTERN DISTRICT COURT  EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS  TYLER DIVISION	
3	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	DOCKET 6:15CR40, 6:16CR41
4	'	FEBRUARY 21, 2017
5	VS.	4:03 P.M.
6	LAQUAYLAN W. PATTERSON	BEAUMONT, TEXAS
7		
8	VOLUME 1 OF 1, PAGES 1 THROUGH 73	
9	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF SENTENCING HEARING	
10	BEFORE THE HONORABLE RON CLARK, UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
11		
12		
13	APPEARANCES:	
14	FOR THE GOVERNMENT: JAMES M	
15 16	ASSISTANT UNITED STATES ATTORNEY 110 NORTH COLLEGE AVE, SUITE 700 TYLER, TEXAS 75702	
17	TILLIN, TEXAS TOTOZ	
18	FOR THE DEFENDANT: MICHAEL	. PHILIP LEVINE .WA <i>7</i>
19	NAWAZ 8	LEVINE ST PAUL STREET, SUITE 2100
20	DALLAS,	TEXAS 75201
21		NA L. BICKHAM, CRR, RMR
22	300 WIL	OFFICIAL REPORTER LOW, SUITE 221
23		IT, TEXAS 77701
24	DD00FFDINOO DF00DDFD HOING COMPUTEDITED OTENOTYCE	
25	PROCEEDINGS RECORDED USING COMPUTERIZED STENOTYPE; TRANSCRIPT PRODUCED VIA COMPUTER-AIDED TRANSCRIPTION.	



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Mr. Nawaz has discussed it with Mr. Patterson.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. This is federal court,
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   which is different than state; so, you will want to stand
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   when you speak.
5
              MR. LEVINE: I'm sorry, your Honor. I'm used
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   to all of the cameras in Sherman. They tell you to sit.
   I'm sorry. I apologize, your Honor.
              THE COURT: Well, all right, then, Mr. Nawaz,
8
   I guess I'll have to ask you. Did you read the
10
   Presentence Investigation Report and discuss it with your
11
   client?
12
              MR. NAWAZ:
                          Your Honor, the presentence report
   has been mailed to Mr. Patterson and received by
13
   Mr. Patterson and discussed with Mr. Patterson but over
14
15
   the phone, your Honor, only.
16
              THE DEFENDANT: Over the phone, really?
17
              THE COURT: Okay. I guess I need to be sure
   that an attorney has discussed -- let me ask both of you,
18
19
          Has one of you read the December 7, 2016,
   then.
20
   Presentence Investigation Report and discussed it with
21
   your client?
22
                          Yes, your Honor.
              MR. NAWAZ:
23
              THE COURT:
                          All right. Do you believe he
   understands it?
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              MR. NAWAZ: Yes, your Honor.
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that's actually the first question -- or since I was -that's the first question I always have to ask is -- and
ensure that there has been some communication between
counsel and the client. Let me hear your position on it.

MR. NAWAZ: Yes, your Honor. There has been communication between counsel and the client, your Honor. Now, communication in my mind, judge, does not necessarily mean that the client is happy, satisfied, and is wanting what is being said.

And if I might be so bold, your Honor, during the pendency of the case in the Eastern District of Texas in this division, in the Tyler Division, while Mr. Patterson was in Longview, I personally visited him several times there. I also had mail correspondence with him there. He has copies of a substantial, if not all, of his discovery which I took to him personally and mailed to him there. I took the Plea Agreements to him in Longview personally. I personally attended the PSR. I personally gave him e-mail correspondence between myself, Mr. Levine, and the criminal chief in the Northern District of Texas because as the government prepared for trial here in Tyler -- which the court graciously moved for me as I had two procedures performed last summer at MD Anderson in Houston. The government came by my office in Dallas, Texas, Mr. Noble along with

an agent; and we discussed the case there as well.

They recovered DNA allegedly in a bank robbery that fit a similar M.O., and they were attempting to deduce that evidence at trial. So, I gave Mr. Patterson notice of that evidence that had been found and we discussed his options and then from there we set about, in Dallas, negotiating with the trial chief in the Northern District to send a Rule 20 over here so that these cases may run concurrently, or at the same time.

So, to answer your question, judge, I don't mean to be coy with the court at all, your Honor, because you deserve a direct answer; and Mr. Patterson does as well. But communication with Mr. Patterson has been made. And I think what Mr. Patterson is referring to, if I might address it, your Honor, is that he had asked for a meeting with Mr. Noble after we had signed the Plea Agreements, after the pleas had been accepted by the magistrate; and ostensibly the meeting with Mr. Noble was to discuss some sort of collaboration or cooperation.

In the interim, your Honor -- I know you see a lot of people. But I appeared here before on a different individual and was given a very good example by which the court and the government here in Tyler measures cooperation or collaboration and what is going to qualify for some sort of reduction, what's going to at least fit

the minimal requirements for the committee that the prosecutor here uses in order to file a motion to reduce time based on substantial assistance.

Not having any information on my client's behalf that rose to the level of an arrest or prosecution, I unilaterally decided not to set a meeting between Mr. Patterson and Mr. Noble because I did not believe we had any sort of information that would lead to an arrest or prosecution; and I certainly didn't have any information that would have led to a motion for a 5K1 in this scenario, your Honor. So --

MR. LEVINE: Your Honor, may I add one thing to clarify in regards to the PSRs? They are identical. The initial disclosed PSR and the revised are verbatim with the exception, I believe, of the manner in which they set forth the special conditions. But as far as substantively there are no alterations, your Honor; and there were no objections by either party in the interim between the original disclosure and the amended. Thank you.

THE COURT: Okay. Then given that, did somebody discuss with Mr. Patterson the initial one? I'm trying to get out that somebody has. I mean, you say he's gotten copies of it. Did someone discuss it with him?

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I are partners and have been for 13 years or 14 years,
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   and I was assisting him on this case. I was assisting
   him in the negotiations with the government in the
   Eastern District and the Northern District; and when he
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   was having surgery, I appeared for him so that we could
6
   accomplish the plea, your Honor.
7
              THE COURT: All right.
8
              MR. LEVINE:
                           But I have reviewed both PSRs,
9
   and I have met Mr. Patterson before. I cannot tell the
10
   court that I have ever discussed the PSRs with him,
   though, given my knowledge that I know Omar would
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12
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
13
              MR. LEVINE: We've handled dozens and dozens
              It would just be our practice; and he told me
14
   of cases.
15
   he did, your Honor.
16
              THE COURT: All right. Now, Mr. Patterson --
17
   and please stand, sir.
18
              I hear you're saying that they didn't meet
19
   with you, but Mr. Nawaz just said that he discussed the
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   report with you over the phone.
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              THE DEFENDANT: Over the phone.
22
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
23
              THE DEFENDANT: That means it should have been
24
   recorded, right?
                          I'm sorry?
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              THE COURT:
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          THE DEFENDANT:
                          That means there should be a
recording, right? When I call out, it says that every
phone call made is being recorded; so, there should be a
recording.
          THE COURT: Well, it may or may not be.
don't know that for sure.
          THE DEFENDANT: Well, it says it every time I
make a phone call out, sir.
          THE COURT: Okay. That's a statement -- or a
question to me, but I'm asking you a question. Are you
saying that they did not talk with you on the phone?
                          No, sir. I haven't seen a
          THE DEFENDANT:
judge -- I haven't seen him since September 8 when they
came and did my PSI, your Honor.
          THE COURT: Okay. But that's not my question.
My question is: Are you saying he did not talk with you
on the phone?
          THE DEFENDANT:
                          No, he did not, sir.
          There should be a recording. I mean, there
should be a recording. I mean, he should be able to pull
it up if it was.
          Matter of fact, I mean, that's how Mr. Noble
got the phone records saying that a unknown phone was
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listened to phone calls and all that. I mean, why

He went to Gregg County and pulled up records and

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shouldn't it be able to be seen right now?
                                                I mean, you
2
   know what I'm saying? That's how he was able to say that
   a cell phone was mine that was not even in my name.
   went about pulling those phone numbers that was in that
   cell phone and knowing that I was calling from Gregg
6
   County and -- (indiscernible) -- am I right or wrong?
7
              Am I right or wrong?
8
              THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Patterson, again,
9
   you're not asking questions here.
10
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes --
11
              THE COURT:
                          0kay?
12
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
                                                    I'm not
13
   trying to --
14
              THE COURT:
                          Sir, wait.
15
              THE DEFENDANT: -- but I'm --
16
              THE COURT:
                          Hold on just --
17
              THE DEFENDANT: -- just --
18
              THE COURT: -- one second, sir. Just hold on.
19
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: Well, it becomes a little more
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21
   difficult because Mr. Levine was late. But what I'm
22
   going to order right now is -- you're all together in one
23
          Counsel, I want you to discuss this PSR with him;
24
   and if he has any questions -- or his PSI. And if he has
25
   any questions about it, go over it with him. I'm going
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to give you 30 minutes to go do that, and then we're going to go ahead and have this sentencing hearing.
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Now, this may wind up making the sentencing hearing run a little bit past 5:00; and, so, I'm going to ask the clerk to contact the CSOs or whoever is needed to be sure that the courtroom can be open and secure. But there doesn't seem to be any point in dragging this on many more days.

So, at this point we're going to take a recess. Counsel, what I'm going to ask is for the U.S. Attorney and the government (sic) to step outside so there is a way that they can talk privately with their client. Obviously the deputy is going to have to remain in place for security reasons, and obviously we're going to go ahead and mute.

Did you have a question, Mr. Patterson?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I would like to ask

why -- was there a fine that I have to pay in order for

me to come to court?

THE COURT: I'm sorry. A fine that you had to pay to come to court?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes. I was told I had to pay a thousand-dollar fine before I was able to come to court that was ordered by a judge. That's why the January 24th date was canceled.

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THE COURT: I know nothing about a fine that you had to pay to come to court unless you've got some kind of state charge.
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THE DEFENDANT: Well, that's what I was told. That's why my court date was canceled January 24th. They told my people I had to pay a thousand-dollar fine in order to come to court or I would be sitting in Gregg County Jail until it's paid.

THE COURT: Well, I don't know who told you that.

THE DEFENDANT: Am I right?

I mean, that's what they told my people, and my people had to pay a thousand dollars. That's why we're here today. That was why the court was canceled January 24th.

THE COURT: Okay. I have no idea why somebody would have told anybody that you have to pay a thousand dollars to come to a federal court. I do not know what that is about, but right now what I'm telling you is both your lawyers are there and I'm directing you and them to go ahead and discuss this report. You have a copy of it. If you've got questions about it, talk to them.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: We're in recess.

(Recess, 4:19 p.m. to 4:48 p.m.)

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we've had another 30 minutes where we took the recess.
We're back on the record now. Did you have an
opportunity, either counsel -- I mean, Mr. Nawaz said
he'd talked to him on the phone. Both of you have been
there now. Did you have an opportunity to answer
questions that Mr. Patterson had?

MR. LEVINE: I apologize, your Honor.
Your Honor, I have -- or we have to the best of our
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ability. We are in fundamental disagreement as to the

character of the evidence, is what this comes down to.

In terms of the proceedings today, though, I have asked Mr. Patterson if he's understood the application of the guidelines to the facts, regardless of whether he agrees to them. He can certainly answer this for himself.

I don't believe there are any true objections in terms of anything substantive to the guideline applications, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, Mr. Patterson, if you'd please stand, sir.

Now, I understand you may not agree with the probation officer, i.e., how the scoring should be done, or you may not agree with the probation officer's recommendation as to what the sentence should be or what the guideline range -- I mean, what the sentence should

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be. But let me ask first are there any mistakes as far as the evidence about your personal background, i.e., there is a statement in there that you're married to one person and you're not or it says you never went to school and you did. I mean, are there any -- let's start off with your background questions there. Anything that you think is in error on the background in that report?
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THE DEFENDANT: No, sir.

THE COURT: What?

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THE DEFENDANT: Nothing. No, sir.

THE COURT: There's not? Okay.

All right. And then as to the facts of the case itself -- and here I'm looking at the sections where it's talking about what the offense is, and that's basically what was set out in the Factual Basis that was done earlier. Do you think there are errors there?

THE DEFENDANT: May I ask you what pages you're looking at, your Honor?

THE COURT: Well, the pages that are talked about in your PSI that starts off on page 4 where it says "The Offense," where it's talking about this particular case. My question is: Are there errors you think there? For example, it says -- oh, I don't know -- you held up a grocery store that you didn't hold up or something like that. In other words, they have an extra paragraph in

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about what Ms. Patterson (sic) said is on page 7 of the
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   report, at Paragraph 18. I don't see anywhere else where
   it talks about her.
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              THE DEFENDANT: That's the second case, your
           That's a different case. That's the case out of
5
   the Northern District.
7
              THE COURT: Okay. But I'm looking now at the
   Presentence Investigation Report. That's what I'm asking
8
   vou about because that's what I'm --
10
              THE DEFENDANT: That's what I'm looking --
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              THE COURT: -- looking at.
12
              THE DEFENDANT: That's what I'm looking at,
13
   too, your Honor.
14
              THE COURT: If there is another page where
15
   they are talking about Ms. Patterson (sic), point it out
16
   to me.
              THE DEFENDANT: There is no Ms. Patterson,
17
18
   your Honor. The only Patterson is me, your Honor.
19
              THE COURT: I'm sorry.
              THE DEFENDANT: There is no Ms. Patterson.
20
21
              THE COURT:
                          Ms. --
22
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              That's me.
23
              THE COURT: I'm sorry.
24
              THE DEFENDANT: My name is Laquaylan
25
   Patterson.
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Honor, she's been saying she was kidnapped, from the
          She came to the Eastern District and said --
2
   matter of fact, she even made phone calls. I have all
   the paperwork you need, but this is what they placed in
4
   my discovery. She been saying she was kidnapped from the
5
6
   jump, your Honor. Here today I have her debrief where I
   can point out several lies which are to the District
8
   Attorney.
9
              THE COURT:
                          All right.
10
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              I would --
              THE COURT:
                          Hold up. Let me just ask you
12
   questions, sir.
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Yes, sir.
14
                          So, you're saying that where she
              THE COURT:
15
   is reporting that she was kidnapped in Paragraph 25,
16
   that's wrong.
17
              THE DEFENDANT:
                             Yes.
18
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. And --
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              THE DEFENDANT: She said she was kidnapped.
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   She also said that I was her accomplice during the bank
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robbery.

Basically what I'm saying is the only -- they been saying it's only been two people that committed this crime, your Honor. There's the actual suspect and this female who has been identified by witnesses, only two

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   people.
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              THE COURT: All right.
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              THE DEFENDANT: So, the only information --
   what I'm saying is the only information you even have is
   what she provided, is what she provided, due to the fact
   I'm saying I'm not the suspect. I didn't tell them
   anything. They don't have any written statements that I
          They don't have any verbatim record of me giving
   made.
   evidence of what happened. None of that.
10
              So, all they evidence is based off what she
11
   said.
          Basically I'm saying she's been lying from the
12
   beginning to the end of this case; so, how can you get to
13
   where she is telling the truth?
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              THE COURT: All right. Any other -- any other
15
   paragraphs that you say are in error in this PSI?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                             Yes.
                                    Paragraph 26, your
17
   Honor.
18
              THE COURT:
                          All right.
19
              THE DEFENDANT: The DNA basically was -- was
   basically saying -- solving that case.
20
21
              Well, here I have the CSI reports of whoever
22
   investigated the car -- I mean, who took -- who examined
23
   the swabs, car.
24
              Now, one time what they -- what they said they
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got my DNA on was found on a swab from the driver's side

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door auto window switch, but here in the reports you can
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   see they not saying anything about a window or a window
   switch in their reports. So, how did the FBI collect the
   swab when it's not even mentioned in the CSI reports?
5
   I'm not understanding that.
6
              THE COURT: All right. What else do you --
7
              THE DEFENDANT: I have --
8
              THE COURT: Okay. What other paragraph do you
9
   say is wrong?
10
              THE DEFENDANT: That should be it. I mean,
11
   that --
12
              THE COURT: All right. Sir, I just want you
   to list for me the --
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14
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
15
              THE COURT: -- paragraphs. You've given me
   24, 25, and 26.
16
17
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
18
              THE COURT: Okay. You disagree with the
19
   probation officer's report in those paragraphs.
20
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
21
              THE COURT: Are there other paragraphs that
22
   you are saying are wrong?
23
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              That's it, your Honor.
24
              THE COURT: All right.
25
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              That's it.
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there in the video. We're back on the record in the

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United States versus Patterson.
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Just to confirm once again, Mr. Noble, is the audiovisual working at your end?

MR. NOBLE: It is, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. And I see that counsel and Mr. Patterson are both there.

We've gone over the three paragraphs that

Mr. Patterson says are inaccurate; and I was asking the

probation officer on this. Mr. Long, you'd gotten the

information about Ms. Collins, as I understand it, from

statements she made. Looking at Paragraph 24, there is

also -- the paragraph ends, "A review of the bank's video

surveillance verified this individual as being Collins

and verified that a red 2001 BMW was registered to

Collins." My guess is that was not in her statement

since she wouldn't have been doing that. Where did that

come from?

PROBATION OFFICER: That came from police reports, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And, so, somebody at the police department had evidently -- after getting this statement from Ms. Collins, went ahead and checked out the surveillance to be sure that she actually showed up being in this BMW and being at the bank?

PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, your Honor. As they

were involved in their investigation and they believed that Ms. Collins was involved, they remembered seeing the red BMW; so, they reviewed the video surveillance, found the red BMW the day before, and were able to then go back and review that to positively identify her.

THE COURT: Okay.

PROBATION OFFICER: And that's how they were able to locate her.

THE COURT: All right. Now let's take a look at Paragraph 25, the statement about she and a man showed up at the police department to make a report about her being kidnapped and they identified her and identified the male friend as some guy named Darreyel Greer. And then there is a statement about an officer walked outside, saw the vehicle, and then went ahead and arrested both of them. Where did that information come from?

PROBATION OFFICER: That came from a Big Sandy Police Department police report.

THE COURT: Okay. So, these are police officers -- or a police officer reporting what police officers saw, i.e., Ms. Collins showed up with this guy named Greer and then an officer going outside, seeing that vehicle, the red BMW. And, of course, that's what had been verified on the surveillance tape that is

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described in Paragraph 24, correct?
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              PROBATION OFFICER:
                                  Yes, sir.
              THE COURT: All right. And then Paragraph 26,
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   this paragraph about the DNA sample, where did that come
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   from?
          Where did you get that information?
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              PROBATION OFFICER:
                                  Your Honor, that came from
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   a document provided by the government. I can't say
   exactly if that was an FBI document or if it was a crime
   lab document or what, but it was a written document
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   provided to me by the government.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. And you don't happen to
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   have your file with you?
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              PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, sir, I have my file.
   My file as far as for the offense material, part of the
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   information is split between Ms. Collins' case and split
   between Mr. Patterson's case. So, her file contains
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17
   everything that happened in the Eastern District.
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   Mr. Patterson's case file right now has everything that
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   pertained to the Northern District case.
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                                 But, of course, we're in
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
21
   the Eastern District today and both cases have been
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   transferred to my court and I'm trying to do a sentence
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   on both cases, right?
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              PROBATION OFFICER:
                                  Yes, sir.
25
              THE COURT:
                          Okay.
                                 All right. Then the
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court -- first of all, the record will reflect that I've read the entire Presentence Investigation Report and also have read the Factual Resumé in this case, Document Number 82, along with the Plea Agreement, Document Number 78, and the information in there.

And as far as the -- for purposes of sentencing -- and even though objections were to be filed sometime back, Mr. Patterson has objected to Paragraphs 24 and 25 based on what he says were statements that Ms. Collins made that he saw in the discovery. But I'll note that Paragraphs 24 and 25 are actually not based upon statements made by Ms. Collins. Instead, they are based upon reports of what bank employees saw and the police officers then reviewed the tape -- that's in Paragraph 24 -- and then on Paragraph 25 what police officers saw when this lady and this Mr. Greer showed up and what the officers then did, i.e., going out and checking out the car, again being the red BMW, and then arresting Ms. Collins and Mr. Greer.

And, so, the court finds that there is information with a sufficient indicia of reliability to support its probable accuracy by a preponderance of the evidence; and those objections, if they are objections, to Paragraphs 24 and 25 are overruled.

As to Paragraph 26 about the DNA sample, don't

seem to be able to verify exactly where that came from; so, I'll note for the record that I will not consider the information in Paragraph 26 in imposing this particular sentence. On the other hand, I will note that based upon -- oh, and by the way, I will also note that I find that the other paragraphs under "The Offense" section, i.e., starting off with Part A, Paragraph 1, on page 4 going through Paragraph 23 on page 8 -- I will note that I have also reviewed those, compared those with the Factual Resumé, and find that those paragraphs have a sufficient indicia of reliability to support their probable accuracy by a preponderance of the evidence; and I will adopt those paragraphs in addition to Paragraphs 24 and 25 for purposes of this sentencing proceeding.

Based upon all of that information which I have just referred to and that I've -- i.e., Paragraphs 1 through 25 of the report -- and based upon the information in the Plea Agreement and the offenses to which defendant pled and the information in the Factual Resumé signed by defendant and which was entered at the plea hearing, the court concludes that under the advisory guidelines system the total offense level is 26 and the criminal history category is 2.

Now, by statute -- I've reviewed the statutory

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ranges here on the various counts that are set out there and have taken those into consideration and then looked at the guideline range on Docket Number 6:15cr40. That guideline range is 70 to 87 months.
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And it looks like -- and correct me if I'm misreading your report because it is a multiple report that you've got there, Mr. Long. But the way I'm reading it there and the way I understood it as I went through this is that the guideline range you have calculated there is 70 to 87 months on Count 3 in the 6:15cr40 case and then, on Count 4, 84 months in that case. Is that how you intended to write that?

PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, your Honor. The

Count 3 in Case Number 6:15cr40 and Count 1 in Case

Number 6:16cr41, those two -- the counts from each one of those, Count 3 and Count 1, I arrived at 70 to 87 months on those two counts. Count 4 in case 6:15cr40 is

84 months. Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: And that's required by statute,
7 years consecutive, which is the 84 months, correct?
PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: All right. That's how I read it, and I just wanted to confirm that because it is a little more complex than some.

And then, likewise, on the supervised release

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on Docket Number 6:15cr40, Count 3 would be 2 to 5 years; on Count 5 (sic), 2 to 5 years; and then on 6:16cr41 on Count 1, it would be 2 to 5 years.
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And again, just to be sure because of the number of -- you know, the two different counts which is a little unusual, I'm understanding that correctly in what you intended it to say. Is that also correct, Mr. Long?

PROBATION OFFICER: Yes, your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. And then the fine in this particular case under the guidelines would be a fine of 12,500 to \$125,000; and then the restitution would be a total of \$36,622; and then, finally, the special assessment would be \$300, \$100 on each of the three counts in the particular case.

I'll also note that I'm going to approve the Plea Agreement and it is accepted, and I will notify the defendant at this time that the Plea Agreement is accepted and Judgment and sentence will be consistent with it.

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor --

THE COURT: So, I do not see in the file a motion by either the government or defendant to go outside of the guidelines, for example, by the government to go above the guidelines and go as high as the statute

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might possibly allow in the case. I don't see any
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   motions to go outside the guideline by defendant.
   will hear a statement from defendant's counsel, whichever
   of you are going to -- well, first of all, let me ask:
   Are there any objections to the ranges, as I've read them
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   out, from the government?
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              MR. NOBLE:
                          None from the government, your
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   Honor.
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              THE COURT: Are there any objections to the
   ranges, as I've read them out, from the defendant?
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              MR. LEVINE:
                           No, your Honor.
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              THE COURT:
                          All right. Then at this time I
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   will hear a statement from one or the other of defense
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   counsel and then a statement from your client and then a
   response from the government.
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              MR. LEVINE:
                           Thank you, your Honor.
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              Your Honor, if I may --
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              THE COURT:
                          Oh, let me ask one question.
                                                         I'm
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           I forgot.
   sorry.
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              If I recall, I had a statement -- a victim
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   statement, and I know that she was there originally when
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   this whole case got delayed. Are you still there, ma'am?
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              Is the victim still there?
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                          She is, your Honor.
              MR. NOBLE:
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Then before counsel speak,
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let's go ahead and hear from her; and that way counsel
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   will be able to address whatever she might have to say in
   the case. And there should be a microphone that is
   available -- okay -- at the podium.
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              Ma'am, if you would please step forward and
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   first state your name.
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              AUDIENCE MEMBER:
                                Pamela Givens (phonetical).
              THE COURT:
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                          I'm sorry. Could you --
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              MR. LEVINE: Your Honor, may I briefly
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   interject? I apologize.
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              THE COURT:
                          Okay. Go ahead.
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              MR. LEVINE:
                           Thank you.
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              It was my understanding -- of course, I
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   understand that I may be wrong. I believed that any
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   victim statement came after sentence was imposed, your
   Honor, because it was for purposes of victim impact.
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                                                          Ι
   could be wrong, your Honor. If I am, I apologize.
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              THE COURT: Well, if it came after the
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   sentence was imposed, then there wouldn't be any impact;
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   and also you wouldn't have a chance to try to rebut it.
   It would --
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              MR. LEVINE: I thought it would be.
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   sorry.
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              THE COURT: I would think that you would want
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   a chance to ameliorate anything the victim might say,
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i.e., point out, well, this harm was done by someone else and that harm really wasn't so much, I mean, whatever kinds of things might possibly be available. But more importantly, if I pass sentence and then hear from the victim, I can't change the sentence.
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MR. LEVINE: That's correct, your Honor. You could not change the sentence.

THE COURT: Okay.

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then I --

MR. LEVINE: And my belief is that was the point of it to come at the end, because it wasn't so much the government's witness that they were calling but more because she has the right to address the court and, of course, Mr. Patterson. I did not believe that at that point I had a right to address her or to confront anything she said precisely because it was at the end of it.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. LEVINE: But if I'm wrong, your Honor,

THE COURT: Well, I'll overrule that as an objection. I'm not going to allow you to cross-examine her; but if you hear something that you think for some reason I shouldn't consider, you obviously have the opportunity to say that.

MR. LEVINE: Yes, your Honor. Thank you.

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THE COURT: At this point, ma'am -- and I'm very sorry for all of the delays. But I hope you understand that by continuing to move forward, we get this done today rather than next week or the following week or some other time.
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I do appreciate your being here; and, so, again, if you would state your name for the record and then go ahead and tell me what you think I should know.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Pamela Givens (phonetical).

THE COURT: Okay, ma'am. Go ahead.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: My name is Pamela Givens, and I am a victim of carjacking. My life was changed this day, and it will never be the same. I have never had a problem with a stranger asking me a question. This is no longer true.

On Friday, March the 13th, 2015, I was asked a simple question, "Where is Building 9?" My answer led to the defendant telling me, "Give me the keys" and a gun being pulled out on me. I have never been more in fear of my life than that moment.

Other family members were affected this day.

My yelling and screaming traumatized my 70-year-old

mother who was trying to come out and see what was

happening because she knew it was my voice. My military

spouse was three and a half hours away expecting a call

saying I was on my way home and, instead, received a call stating that I had been robbed.

I was supposed to be picking up my father-in-law from the airport, planning a retirement party, and enjoying a happy occasion. Instead, I was canceling cards, filing police reports, and replacing several items that were stolen.

I was victimized financially and emotionally. My life or vehicle; I chose my life. I still see the gun being pulled and my life flash before me. Some items had more sentimental attachment than others. I was more upset over the fact that my deceased mother-in-law's items were stolen instead of the financial loss. Between my laptop and wallet being stolen, I still have the potential to be victimized further. I had information stolen from me and must constantly check to make sure that my identity is not compromised.

I still have nightmares and trauma from the ordeal. I have anxiety when I am approached by unfamiliar people. This has affected my trust and willingness to help and assist others.

My personal space was violated, my life was threatened, and property was taken. I was picked at random early in the morning at my mother's residence. I am just glad it was me and not her. I ask the court to

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take my side into consideration when looking at sentencing and rehabilitation.
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I thank the court for allowing me to speak today. I had to pray to forgive what occurred, and I have. The healing process has just not been that simple. Thank you for your time.

THE COURT: All right. Ma'am, again, I appreciate your being here. I mean, that's very eloquent. I know how difficult it is to be in court and testify, especially federal court; and I know that -- I apologize for the delay we had here today. It's not normally how the court is run. But to have just, again, canceled it and started over, it would have been another week or so. So, I appreciate your being here. Thank you, ma'am.

AUDIENCE MEMBER: Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Now I will hear a statement from -- Mr. Levine, are you going to do it or Mr. Nawaz? Which are --

 $\label{eq:mr.levine} \mbox{MR. LEVINE: I will address the court, your} \\ \mbox{Honor, if I may.}$ 

THE COURT: Go ahead.

MR. LEVINE: Thank you, your Honor.

Your Honor, on Mr. Patterson's behalf, I'd like to start off by apologizing and, of course,

apologizing for Omar and I showing up late. And to Ms. Givens, I apologize for everything, obviously.

Your Honor has a wide range in front of him, but I respectfully submit that the government here has taken into account all the most salient facts in reaching this 11(c)(1)(B) with a recommended sentence of 154 months. It not only reflects the guidelines, the fact that at -- he will be 26 next month. Mr. Patterson has never been to prison. He's never done anything more than county jail time.

Without diminishing the severity of these offenses, the fact remains -- and without minimizing the trauma to Ms. Givens, the fact remains that no one was hurt. Was there the great potential for that? Yes. Of course there always is. But that is inherent in any offense like this -- or, rather, every offense like this.

A sentence of 154 months, as contemplated by the agreement with the government, is a very substantial amount of time, your Honor. It's an enormous, enormous chunk of his young adult life; and I think that a very different Laquaylan Patterson will walk out of there.

Look at his offenses; and they are contrary to what you see from the rest of his life, your Honor. You didn't see him constantly getting kicked out of school, going to TYC, going to TDC. It is surprising in the

context of the rest of his history that these offenses are attributed to him.

I'm going to ask the court to consider the 154 months. I also believe that it serves a purpose of finality in a difficult case like this. And when I say "finality," your Honor, I mean it affords the certainty that the parties need to not proceed to trial on a case like this; and I think there is something to be said for that in consideration of the witnesses, the complainants, the court's resources. That is what got this case essentially done, your Honor. And I say that while still, of course, recognizing your inherent authority and discretion. Do as you see fit.

I hope that you will find the 3553 factors, though, also counsel in favor of accepting a -- or imposing a 154-month sentence. It is a long, long sentence, your Honor. It's not a slap on the wrist. It's not an insult to anyone. It's very substantial, and I'm confident that it is going to result in a different Laquaylan Patterson, an improved one.

For all those reasons I would ask that you follow that, your Honor, and sentence him to 154 months on both cases cumulative. Thank you, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Mr. Patterson, is there anything you would care to say? If so, please

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to say that, yeah, Laquaylan Patterson committed a bank robbery or even robbed this lady of her car. They have no fact. Nobody saying that but her.
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But from the beginning we can show that she called down here saying she was kidnapped. We have proof that she said -- let me see. I got her debrief right here.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: She wrote a statement saying she was kidnapped. Not only that, she say (reading) Collins had driven back to the Dallas area; so, she asked her ex-boyfriend, Laquaylan Patterson, black male, date of birth -- such-and-such, such-and-such -- to travel back with her, positively identifying me as -- they showed her -- they say a driver's license photo was presented.

Okay. They say (reading) on Monday Collins picked up Patterson in Lancaster, Texas, on her way back to JCC, location where she picked up Patterson, stated that Patterson had --

THE REPORTER: I'm sorry. You're going to have to slow down.

THE COURT: Okay. Slow down a little bit.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: People can read -- when you're

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reading stuff, you start going a lot faster than you talk; and it's too hard for the court reporter. Okay?

THE DEFENDANT: All right. Yes, sir.
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It states (reading) on Monday Collins picked up Patterson in Lancaster, Texas, on her way back to JCC. Collins could not recall or identify the location at which she picked up Patterson, and she stated that Patterson had verbally instructed her over the telephone how to arrive at his location. After departing Lancaster, both Collins and Patterson drove directly to JCC and arrived on campus at approximately 9:30 a.m.

Also it says here (reading) on Wednesday
Collins and Patterson and Tamera Timmons (phonetical),
black female, date of birth, traveled to Timmons'
apartment in Tyler, Texas, to assist Timmons with some
car trouble that she had been having and later returned
to JCC for the remainder of the night.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: Okay. Here I have reports where it say she said she dropped her boyfriend Greer off that Monday. But here the reports of the boyfriend and girlfriend once he arrived at -- they said she (reading) states that her sister could tell us about Patterson. It says what she say. (Reading) she states that on Wednesday, March 11th, at about 5:00 a.m., Greer came to

her apartment in Euless. Not on Monday, what she said in her debrief, but she say he came on Wednesday.

Not only that, the boyfriend also said it, too. He arrived 5:00 p.m. -- 5:00 a.m. Wednesday morning, not Monday when Greer said she was saying.

Not only that, you got her mama and her daddy both placing her in Dallas, Texas.

They say Collins -- (reading) on Wednesday
Craig (indiscernible) spoke to her father. Craig
(indiscernible) spoke to Antoine Collins. Stopped by
Craig's residence last afternoon or early evening and
dropped off her daughter, Sidney. Craig recalled Collins
being alone when she dropped off her daughter.

Not only that, her mama said she saw her also that Wednesday evening by herself.

So, where was I at? Where was I? I mean, they still have no proof of showing that I was with her on the week of, except for at that gas station. You can't put me on campus.

Not only that, I mean, the cell phone records. She say she didn't see the actual carjacking but -- here. (Reading) Collins did not observe the actual carjacking, nor was Collins aware Patterson had brandished a firearm by stealing a vehicle. Patterson called Collins via cell phone as she was departing the scene and informed Collins

to exit the apartment complex at the time.

Here -- this is what they presented to me saying this is what I guess was provided. Here it says the phone call was made at 8:17. Phone call made at 8:17. But if you come over here and look at the actual cell phone records from her, you see the AT&T that were provided. Ms. Collins is already at the apartments at 8:17:01 seconds. She's already at the apartment before this phone call was even made. So, I mean, you know, that's another lie that she -- so, that prove there that, hey, she either seen this -- she seen this or she's lying, one of the two.

Not only that, they also say that -- they say (reading) a phone call was made during the bank robbery for 4 seconds and -- 4 minutes and 46 seconds. Okay.

Well, this right here showed that four phone calls was made in one minute. Four phone calls was made in 1 minute. I just find it difficult that four phone calls was made in 1 minute without breaking the duration of a cell phone for 4 minutes and 46 seconds. There is no way.

Not only that, you look at Collins' records, you don't see that. You don't see that phone call on there, your Honor. It's not in her cell phone records.

I'm not seeing it, your Honor. I'm not seeing that

phone -- neither phone call. I'm not seeing in the cell phone records that what they -- the District Attorney provided for a grand jury to even get a Indictment against me.

Like I said, due to the fact she had -- they had no other reason to say I did anything other than Ms. Collins saying this and that, this and that.

But basically I just showed you several lies that she made in her debrief. So, what case do they have against me? What case do they have against me?

Not only that, I know you say you're not bringing up the DNA or whatever; but I think you should know, okay, two samples were collected from me. The first sample they said was lost in the mail room, and I've got a e-mail of him saying it himself. The first sample was lost in the mail room, and basically they located it. Right? So, my thing is where is this swab? Where are these swabs at now? Where are they at? Ain't nobody can tell me where these swabs are at.

A second swab was given in January. Not only that, the same guy who supposedly had lost the first DNA swabs, he come back and tried to get the swabs by himself, the same guy who lost them. My point and what I'm trying to say is I feel like he planted evidence due to the fact he came back to the same locations.

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Other than her statements and the DNA, you got nobody to place me or say that, yes, I was with her or, yes, I did this. You've got no proof, no facts of nothing. I mean, I'm just not -- I just want to understand it. I'm not getting it. I mean -- THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: To me, I feel like the D.A. lied before a grand jury to even get a Indictment due to the fact they present a liar throughout her debrief; and if we read the cell phone records, that's not even

11 appearing. I mean, I'm just not getting it, your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: Not only that, they had a whole 'nother person arrested for the case. They had more than enough evidence saying, yes, it was him. Then all of a sudden she give her debrief; and now all the evidence they had against him, well, it's now on me.

And like I said -- I mean, like I said, she been lying from the beginning to the end. Neither did the -- I keep saying the DNA because I feel like that's a big part of it and not mentioned in the CSI reports.

And not only that, I'm just trying to see how did the FBI connect this when this CSI agent is not saying not one time anything about a window or a window switch. How did this appear? I mean, I'm not getting

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it. I'm not getting it.
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THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: I'm not seeing -- I'm not seeing any facts. I mean, justice needs to be served. I'm not seeing any facts against me proving to, okay, yeah.

Like I say, you can't place me with this female. Not only that, your victim, she wasn't even able to give a full description of the suspect on the day of. Neither was I ever put in a lineup of anybody positively identifying me as being a suspect of anything or seeing me in Tyler, Texas, on the day of the bank robbery.

The statement she gave -- I mean, I don't see that being no more than five minutes. She didn't say, well, two years later she remember what the suspect look like or anything of that nature. How would she know that I was the suspect if she weren't able to say she knew who I am, she knew my name, or I was even put in their lineup to say that, yeah, I was a suspect.

And like I said, they had a whole 'nother person arrested for the case; and then all of a sudden, I'm the suspect due to the fact that she gave her debrief which was full of lies as you've seen.

I'm just not seeing no case. I mean, I feel like -- how I feel, I'm like if we would take it to

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trial, I'm looking at a mistrial fixing to happen.
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mean, they still haven't shown me not one piece of
evidence that say, yes, you're guilty or explain this
or -- you know what I'm saying?
          Like I say, they don't have no written
statement, no confession of me saying it or anybody
giving any detail of anything of any nature. So, all --
they whole case is based off what Ms. Chanel Collins
said; but basically, I feel she discredited because she's
been lying from the beginning to the end of the whole
investigation.
          THE COURT: All right.
          THE DEFENDANT: And basically that's what
he -- what they presented. He presented the cell phone
records that's not adding up --
          THE COURT: All right.
          THE DEFENDANT: -- and this debrief --
          THE COURT:
                      Okay. You've --
          THE DEFENDANT: -- before a grand jury that
got me indicted.
          THE COURT: All right. And you've gone over
that a couple of times. I think I understand your
position. Is there anything else?
          THE DEFENDANT: I mean, like I said, I've been
trying to get my lawyer to set up this meeting with this
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about the sentencing?
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THE DEFENDANT: I mean, I'm not seeing anything for me even to be sentenced, your Honor. I'm not seeing any evidence that's in relation.

THE COURT: Okay. Thank you.

Any response from the government?

MR. NOBLE: Thank you, your Honor.

I think Mr. Levine made reference to communications we had during plea negotiations that the government would be willing to recommend the low end of the guidelines. And in making that agreement, I think the government reasonably anticipated that the defendant would accept responsibility and would continue to accept responsibility through the sentencing hearing; and all the government has heard through the large balance of this hearing is the defendant in large part arguably revoking his acceptance of responsibility.

We also observed his lack of respect for Ms. Givens as she addressed the court and gave her victim impact statement; and it made me think that we would be, likewise, likely to see the same type of disrespect if we were to hear from all the tellers that had a gun pointed in their face at Cornerstone Credit Union and/or the tellers that had guns in their faces at the First National Bank in Big Sandy. I know the court is aware of

that.

And the court has indicated its willingness to accept our (c)(1)(B) agreement, which, of course, is a nonbinding agreement; but we have entered good-faith negotiations and stipulations about the guideline applications. Having said that, judge, we just defer the sentencing in this case to your discretion.

THE COURT: Let me just be very clear for the record because I've heard both of you now refer to an agreement as to a recommendation at the low end of the guideline range. I'm not -- and both of you were very careful not to mention it was an 11(c)(1)(C), but let me just confirm that. There is no 11(c)(1)(C) agreement or binding agreement here for a recommendation at the low end of the range, is that correct, Mr. Levine?

MR. LEVINE: Yes, your Honor. I believe the -- yes. Correct, your Honor. It is nonbinding. Yes, sir.

THE COURT:

And the same for Mr. Noble; is that correct?

MR. NOBLE: You're right, judge. There is not
a (c)(1)(C) binding Plea Agreement in this case.

That's what I heard you say.

THE COURT: All right. And while there may have been discussion in the Plea Agreement, I am not seeing -- maybe I missed it. I tried to go through this

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very carefully -- as in the agreement itself that there would be a particular recommendation one way or the other. Did I miss that paragraph in one of these two Plea Agreements?
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MR. NOBLE: You did not, your Honor. That was in -- that was not a part of our written Plea Agreement in either case.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. NOBLE: There was a conversation -- okay.

THE COURT: That's all I want. Okay. Then I understood it properly. I just wanted to be sure.

MR. NOBLE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: And also for the record, let me be sure because when I went through before the information the court was relying on, I was focusing on the lower numbered case, the 6:15cr40. But, of course, I had also and took into consideration the 6:16cr41 case which is part of this today and had, again, the information in the Plea Agreement in that case, Document Number 6, and the offense to which defendant pled and also the Factual Resumé in that case also signed. So, it is not -- when I was going through it before, I want to be very sure for the record it wasn't just the one. I had both along with that other information.

Does the government know of any reason why

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sentence should not be imposed at this time?
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              MR. NOBLE:
                          No, sir, your Honor.
              THE COURT:
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                          Does the defendant know of any
   reason why sentence should not be imposed at this time?
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              MR. LEVINE:
                           No, your Honor.
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              THE COURT: All right. Mr. Patterson, will
   you please stand?
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              Sir, you are before this court having pled
   guilty to and been found guilty of, in the 6:15cr40 case,
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   Count 3, bank robbery and aiding and abetting and, Count
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   4, use and carrying of a firearm during a crime of
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   violence and aiding and abetting and, in the 6:16cr41
   case, Count 1, bank robbery.
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              Now, Congress sets out the factors I have to
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   consider in this case in 18 USC, Section 3553.
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   normally take those factors in reverse order, and
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   Factor 7 is restitution. In this particular case that
   is, in fact, going to be part of the Judgment, the
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   restitution of $36,622.
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              Then I take a look at what is provided by
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   statute, which is set out in the Presentence
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   Investigation Report; and I compare that with the
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   guideline range, which is set out in the guidelines
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   approved by the Sentencing Commission and allowed to go
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forward by Congress.

And I have to consider first do I go outside of the guidelines. Well, neither side has made a motion to go outside of the guidelines; and in this particular case, the court doesn't see a reason to go outside of the guidelines. That goes a long way to taking care of Factor 6, which is avoiding unwarranted disparities of sentence, meaning people with a similar criminal history and similar offenses should get a sentence that is pretty close to the same. That's what the guidelines are intended to do, and I've compared this with other similar cases to make sure that is accomplished here.

So, then I have to decide where in the guideline range the sentence should be. Now, of course, the sentence dealing with the firearm is 84 months consecutive to the other counts. That is by statute. That's on Count 4 in the 6:15cr40 case; and, so, there is not a range there.

In the other case there is the range -- or the other count -- or actually on both counts. The range is between 70 and 87 months. Now, to decide where in the range it should be, the court looks at the history and characteristics of defendant and the nature and circumstances of the offense.

Taking a look at the history and characteristics of the defendant, you are at a

Category 2. You had three points on your criminal history. There is some mention in there of convictions which were too old to count in the particular case or were juvenile; and, so, they didn't count.

And the three points that you received, one is on a theft of property from 500 to 1,500. One is on some marijuana. There is the one point there. Those three points for your criminal history category at that point could support the argument made by your attorney for a sentence at the lower end of the range.

But I also have to consider the nature and circumstances of these particular offenses, and the court has to say that the use of the firearm -- and keep in mind while you -- I'll note that you pointed out much of the information in the Indictment you say is not supported; but an Indictment is probable cause. In other words, the grand jury is just simply trying to decide is there enough information to have a case go forward. They don't find proof beyond a reasonable doubt. It's is there sufficient information here to bring the charges and let the government go forward.

I'm relying on the information that, as I've mentioned, is in the Presentence Investigation Report.

I'm not relying upon that DNA as you mentioned you pointed out. And the probation officer didn't have the

documents to support that. Fine. But all of the other information, I've made my ruling on.

And I'm also looking at, of course, the two Plea Agreements which you signed and the two Factual Resumés which you signed. And based on all of that, we're talking about some cases where -- Mr. Levine pointed out nobody got hurt. Nobody got shot perhaps. Of course, the case would be a lot more serious if that had happened.

But I have to look at, and Congress tells me to look at, the consideration of deterrence -- and it is important to deter people from using firearms in crimes like bank robbery or carjacking or even just scaring people -- and protection of the public. And based upon those, I find that those support a sentence at the higher end of the guideline range.

And, so, therefore, the court finds that the following sentence is going to meet the congressional objectives of deterrence, specific deterrences to you and general deterrences to others; protection of the public; and promotion of respect for the law. And, therefore, pursuant to the Sentencing Reform Act of 1984, it is the Judgment of the court --

THE DEFENDANT: May I make a input, your Honor?

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THE COURT:
                          Sir, at this point I'm going
   forward on the sentence.
                             0kay?
                              All right. Yes, sir.
              THE DEFENDANT:
              THE COURT: Pursuant to the Sentencing Reform
   Act of 1984, it is the Judgment of the court that the
   Defendant Laquaylan Wesley Patterson is hereby committed
   to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons to be imprisoned
   for a total term of 171 months. This is 87 months on
   Count 3 in Docket Number 6:15cr40 and Count 1 in Docket
                     In other words, those two counts --
   Number 6:16cr41.
              Let me just be sure, Mr. Long, because the way
   you have it written, it sounds like the two 87s are
   consecutive. Those two are concurrent, right?
              PROBATION OFFICER:
                                  Yes, your Honor.
              THE COURT: Yeah.
                                 Those two counts, the
   87 months -- there is 87 months on each count, but that
   is concurrent.
              And then a term of 84 months on Count 4 in
   Docket Number 6:15cr40 which, of course, by statute must
   be consecutive.
              And, so, it is 87 months on those first two
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   counts -- that is concurrent, though; they run at the
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It is further ordered that defendant is jointly and severally liable with Chanel Collins in Case 6:15cr40 to pay restitution totaling \$29,734 to the victim listed in the "Restitution" section of the presentence report, which is due and payable immediately; and it is further ordered defendant is to pay restitution in Docket Number 6:16cr41 totaling \$6,888 to the victim listed in the "Restitution" section of the presentence report, which is due and payable immediately.

The court finds the defendant does not have the ability to pay a fine. The court will waive the fine in this case.

The court finds the defendant does not have the ability to pay interest. The court will waive the interest in this case.

It is ordered the defendant shall pay the United States a special assessment of \$300, being \$100 on each of the three counts. That is due and payable immediately.

Upon release from imprisonment, defendant shall be on supervised release for a term of 5 years.

This consists of terms of 5 years on each of Counts 3 and 4 in Docket Number 6:15cr40 and 5 years on Count 1 in Docket Number 6:16cr41, all of those terms to run concurrently.

Within 72 hours of release from the custody of the Bureau of Prisons, defendant shall report in person to the probation office in the district to which defendant is released. While on supervised release, defendant shall not commit another federal, state, or local crime; shall comply with the standard conditions that have been adopted by the court; and must comply with the mandatory and special conditions and instructions that have been set forth in the defendant's presentence report.

Now, just for clarity, those are the special conditions set out at page 23 of this Document 15, the PSI. It is titled "Supervision Conditions Recommendation." It is no longer a recommendation. It is what I've adopted -- and it also goes into page 16 -- I'm sorry -- page 24 of Document 15; and, so, that's the conditions and -- mandatory conditions and special conditions and special instructions that must be followed on supervised release.

I will recommend that the defendant receive appropriate drug treatment while imprisoned, and it is also recommended that defendant participate in the Inmate Financial Responsibility Program at a rate determined by the Bureau of Prisons staff in accordance with the requirements of the Inmate Financial Responsibility

Program.

And you may be seated, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: Can I say something else?

THE COURT: I'll let you speak in a minute.

Let me go ahead and finish the rest of this so you -- I need to get through this. There are some things that I'm required to inform you of.

A defendant can appeal a sentence and/or a conviction if a defendant believes that his plea of guilty was involuntary or unlawful or there is some fundamental defect in the proceedings that was not given up by his Plea Agreement. In this case you've entered into two Plea Agreements; and in those Plea Agreements, you have waived, or given up, many of your rights to appeal.

That is usually enforceable. If you believe for some reason some point was not given up, in other words, was not waived or it is not enforceable, you may present that theory to a Court of Appeals. What you need to know is if you are thinking of filing some kind of an appeal, in almost every case you would need to give notice within 14 days of me signing the Judgment. Do you understand that, sir?

THE DEFENDANT: Excuse me now. Wait. Am I able to do a appeal? You know what I'm saying? Am I

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   able?
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              THE COURT: Well, what I'm telling you, what
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   I'm notifying you -- and I'm also going to direct your
   attorneys to explain it to you again if necessary.
                                                        Ιf
   you're thinking of filing some kind of an appeal of
   either the conviction in either of these cases or my
   sentence, in almost every case -- in other words, under
   most circumstances if you're thinking of doing that, it
8
9
   is required that you file a notice of appeal within
10
   14 days of me signing the Judgment. Do you understand
11
   that time limit?
12
              THE DEFENDANT:
                             Yes, sir. 14 days.
13
              THE COURT:
                          14 days.
14
                              Is that 14 business days?
              THE DEFENDANT:
15
              THE COURT:
                          No, 14 days.
16
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Okay.
17
              THE COURT: 14 days. That's why I'm telling
18
   you because if something comes in in two or three months,
19
   probably it's going to get rejected. So, if you're
   thinking of filing appeal, you've got 14 days after I
20
             I probably won't sign it --
21
   sign it.
22
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              How can I go --
23
              THE COURT: Wait, wait.
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THE COURT: I probably won't sign it today

THE DEFENDANT: All right.

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because it is too late to get it done. It probably won't
be until tomorrow or the next day. But once I sign it,
it is 14 days. Do you understand that, sir?
          THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
          How can I go about doing that?
          THE COURT: Wait. Let me -- do you first
understand you've got this deadline? Do you understand
that?
          THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.
          THE COURT: Okay. The next thing is if you
are not able to pay the cost of an appeal, you may
request to -- or may ask to file an appeal without paying
       If you make that request, I will direct that the
Clerk of the Court to file that request so it can be
dealt with. Do you understand that, sir?
          THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
          THE COURT: In other words, you can ask to
file -- in other words, you can ask to appeal without
paying costs.
          And I would ask counsel to make very sure he
understands that; and if a notice needs to be given,
let's go ahead and get it done. Don't want that coming
up later.
          All right. Let me also ask, counsel, do you
want or does you're client want a recommendation as to a
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place of confinement?
2
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes.
3
              MR. LEVINE: Your Honor, he would ask for as
   close to Dallas as practicable, perhaps Seagoville or FMC
   Fort Worth.
5
6
                          Is that to make it easier for his
              THE COURT:
   family to visit him?
8
              MR. LEVINE:
                           Yes, your Honor.
9
              THE COURT:
                          Is that to make it easier for his
10
   family to visit him?
11
              MR. LEVINE:
                           Yes.
12
              THE COURT:
                          Okay. To make it easier for his
13
   family to visit him. I will recommend that defendant be
14
   placed as close as possible to Dallas.
15
              I'll write that recommendation in your
   Judgment, sir; and I'll give the reason for it, so your
16
17
   family can visit. You need to understand that the Bureau
18
   of Prisons does not always take my recommendation.
19
   example, Fort Worth is generally used for people with
   severe medical conditions; so, probably they are not
20
21
   going to do Fort Worth. It is possible that Seagoville
22
   is overcrowded, and they may send you somewhere else.
23
   But that is up to them. If you want me to recommend a
24
   different place, I can do it; but you've got to
25
   understand no matter what I recommend, they don't always
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   take my recommendation. Do you understand that, sir?
2
              THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir.
3
              THE COURT:
                          I'm sorry?
4
              THE DEFENDANT: I would like to -- yes, sir, I
   understand.
6
              THE COURT: Let's go through one thing at a
   time.
8
              THE DEFENDANT:
                              Okay.
9
              THE COURT: You may think I'm slow, but that's
             I'm slow. We'll do it one thing at a time.
10
11
              All right.
                          Now, is there anything else from
12
   point of view of the government?
13
              MR. NOBLE:
                          Judge, I don't know, for the
   record, if we have filed a Motion for Final Order of
14
15
   Forfeiture with regards to the sum of cash stolen from
16
   the First National Bank in Big Sandy. The motion for
17
   forfeiture does not include the sum from the bank in
   Lancaster, just as things evolved. But we would ask the
18
19
   court to grant that motion.
20
              THE COURT: All right. Was that part of the
21
   Plea Agreement?
22
              MR. NOBLE:
                          It was, your Honor.
23
                          Any objection?
              THE COURT:
24
              MR. LEVINE:
                           No objection, your Honor.
25
              THE COURT:
                          All right.
                                      Then I will grant that
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motion, and I'll sign that order when it comes through on
   the electronic system.
2
3
              Anything else from the government?
4
              MR. NOBLE:
                          No, sir, your Honor.
5
              THE COURT:
                          No forfeiture of a weapon or
6
   anything like that?
7
              MR. NOBLE:
                          No, sir.
8
              THE COURT:
                          All right. Typically remaining
   counts, there is a motion to dismiss those.
9
10
                          Yes, judge. We have yet to
              MR. NOBLE:
11
   sentence the codefendant in the case, and I will file
   that motion or make that oral motion at that time.
12
13
                          Well, I don't see how the sentence
              THE COURT:
14
   of the codefendant has to do with this defendant.
15
              MR. NOBLE:
                          Well, she's charged in Counts 1
   and 2, your Honor; so, I --
16
17
              THE COURT: Well, I can dismiss the counts as
18
   to this defendant, right?
19
              MR. NOBLE: Oh. Certainly, judge.
                                                   Then we
   would move to that effect.
20
21
              THE COURT: Okay. No objection to that, I
22
   take it.
23
              MR. LEVINE:
                          No objection, your Honor.
24
              THE COURT:
                          All right.
25
              MR. LEVINE:
                           Thank you.
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All remaining counts that were not
              THE COURT:
1
2
   covered in this sentence -- all remaining counts as to
3
   this defendant are dismissed, not as to any other
4
   defendant.
5
              Okay. Anything else from the government, just
6
   to be sure?
7
                           No, sir, your Honor.
              MR. NOBLE:
8
              THE COURT:
                           All right.
9
              MR. NOBLE:
                           Thank you.
10
                           Now, anything else from -- first
              THE COURT:
11
   of all, let me ask counsel -- defendant's counsel.
                                                         Ιs
12
   there any other issue that I need to cover?
13
              MR. LEVINE:
                            Not that I'm aware of, your
14
   Honor.
15
              THE COURT:
                           Okay. Mr. Patterson, you had said
   you wanted to say something. Now here is your chance.
16
17
   Please stand up.
18
              THE DEFENDANT:
                               I'm just not seeing how I'm
19
   looking at 171 months, the high end, with the lack of
   admissible evidence. I mean, I just -- I still haven't
20
21
   seen -- they had said -- I got all the statements from
22
   people from the bank, from the transfer of the court,
23
   even from her; and no one seems to positively identify
   the suspect.
24
25
              THE COURT:
                           Okay.
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THE DEFENDANT: And like I said, I pointed out to you where she lied several times throughout her debrief. At the beginning of the court of her giving her debrief, they said if she lied at any point in time, that it would be disclosed -- discluded.

THE COURT: All right.

THE DEFENDANT: I mean, I feel like she should be discredited due to the fact she been lying from the beginning to the end. So, how can anybody say that what she said is the truth to the fact? I wasn't there, you wasn't there, my lawyer wasn't there, and Mr. Noble wasn't there. Your whole investigation is based off what she's saying, what she provided.

THE COURT: Okay.

THE DEFENDANT: And I don't --

THE COURT: I think, sir, you've heard me say it; and I'll say it one more time. My sentence is based on the information in the Presentence Investigation Report which came from others. I read through it and pointed out where it came from police officers, where it came from other people, surveillance tapes and so forth. It also came from the two Plea Agreements you signed and from the two Factual Resumés that you signed. So, I appreciate --

THE DEFENDANT: I will --

THE COURT: Wait. Wait. Let me finish, sir.

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

THE COURT: So, I appreciate your position.

That's why I gave you notice -- or told you about your notice of right to appeal.

And, so, at this time the defendant is remanded to the custody of the United States Marshal and then to the custody of the Federal Bureau of Prisons to begin sentence.

Just to avoid -- well, just to avoid problems later on, counsel, are you going to give notice of appeal? I mean, there would be time -- I don't know if you're involved in the appellate field or not but -- that can be dealt with later. But if there is going to be a notice, I want it out of the way as absolutely soon as possible. If there is not going to be notice, that's fine; but if there is going to be one, let's not be having big arguments later on about timing or lawyers were late or anything like that. That just complicates things.

MR. LEVINE: I anticipate, your Honor, that he wants to appeal. In fact, he is expressing as we stand here that it is his desire to appeal. I will file that tomorrow unless your Honor instructs me to file it today. I certainly can do that when I get back to Dallas.

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It would be difficult to file it
          THE COURT:
today because -- but if your client wants it filed, then
let's get it filed tomorrow; and that avoids --
          MR. LEVINE: Yes, your Honor.
          THE COURT: -- all of the problems of
procedure and everything else that comes up.
          MR. LEVINE:
                       Of course.
          THE COURT: And that way the -- you don't need
the complaints, and I don't need to deal with those
procedural problems by not having it filed on time.
0kay?
          MR. LEVINE:
                      Yes, your Honor.
          THE COURT:
                      All right.
          MR. LEVINE: Your Honor, if I may very
          I anticipate it is not a surprise to the court
briefly.
that there is a degree of animus, I believe, for lack of
a better word, that has developed over the course of our
representation.
                 I believe that --
          THE COURT: And I think I mentioned just a few
seconds ago that once the notice is filed, it would be
easy then to file the appropriate motions.
          MR. LEVINE:
                       Thank you. Thank you, your
        I shall do that. I appreciate it. I know what
to file.
          Thank you, judge.
          THE COURT:
                      Okay. All right. In that case
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